

Germany's Promise To Quit Former Submarine Policy Accepted By United States

AMERICA NOW RELIES UPON THE SCRUPULOUS EXECUTION OF POLICY

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

WASHINGTON, May 8.—A note cabled by Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Gerard today for delivery to the Berlin foreign office informs the German government that the United States accepts its "declaration of abandonment" of its former submarine policy and now relies upon a scrupulous execution of the altered policy to remove the principal danger of an interruption of the good relations existing between the two countries.

With this acceptance is coupled a formal notice to Germany that the United States cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities of the rights of citizens of the United States on the high seas should in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other government affecting the rights of neutrals and non-combatants. This is in reply to the concluding statement in the last German note to the effect that while submarine commanders had been ordered to sink no peaceful freight or passenger carrying ships without warning or without safety for passengers and crew, the German government would reserve itself complete liberty of decision unless the United States was successful in its efforts to break the British blockade.

Secretary Lansing issued a statement tonight saying that the greater part of Germany's answer to the demand of the United States was devoted to matters which the American government could not discuss with the Berlin government, but he considered Germany had "yielded to our representations," and that "we can have no reason to quarrel with her" so long as the altered policy is lived up to.

Following is the text of the note cabled today by Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin with instructions to deliver it to the German minister of foreign affairs:

"The note of the imperial German government under date of May 4, 1916, has received careful consideration by the government of the United States. It is especially noted as indicating the purpose of the imperial German government to the future, that it is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operation of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents and that it is determined to impose upon all its commanders at sea the limitations of the recognized rules of international law upon which the government of the United States has insisted.

"Throughout the months which have elapsed since the imperial government announced on February 4, 1915, its submarine policy, now happily abandoned, the government of the United States has been constantly guided and restrained by motives of friendship in its patient efforts to bring to an amicable settlement the critical questions arising from that policy. Accepting the imperial government's declaration of its abandonment of the policy which has so seriously menaced the good relations between the two countries, the government of the United States will rely upon a scrupulous execution henceforth of the now altered policy of the imperial government such as will remove the principal danger to an interruption of the good relations existing between the United States and Germany.

"The government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes it for granted that the imperial German government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course or result of diplomatic negotiations between the government of the United States and any other belligerent government, notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the imperial government's note of the fourth instant might appear to be susceptible of that construction. In order, however, to avoid any possible misunderstanding the government of the United States now

ifies the imperial German government that it cannot for a moment entertain much less discuss a suggestion that respect by the German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way or in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other government affecting the rights of neutrals and non-combatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint; absolutely not relative."

Mr. Lansing's statement made public after the note was on its way to Berlin, follows:

"The greater part of the German answer is devoted to matters which the government cannot discuss with the German government. The only questions of right which can be discussed with that government are those arising out of its action or out of our own and in no event those questions which are the subject of diplomatic exchanges between the United States and any other country.

"The essence of the answer is that Germany yields to our representations with regard to the rights of merchant ships and non-combatants on the high seas, and engages to observe the recognized rules of international law governing naval warfare in using her submarines against merchant ships. So long as she lives up to this altered policy we can have no reason to quarrel with her."

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WHITE STAR LINER CYMRIC IS TORPEDOED SOMEWHERE AT SEA

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

LONDON, May 8.—The 13,000-ton White Star liner Cymric which for some time has been engaged in freight service, has been torpedoed by a German submarine, according to advices received here. One report says that the Cymric was attacked in the Atlantic, and the information of

the White Star company at Liverpool is that the steamer was torpedoed about noon today.

The White Star company from reports it has received, believes the Cymric was torpedoed about noon today. The steamer carried no passengers.

The Exchange Telegraph company understands that the Cymric was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Atlantic.

The Cymric left New York, April 29, with an enormous cargo of war munitions. As she usually makes the voyage from New York to Liverpool in 10 days, she was, therefore, within a day or two of her destination. It is considered probable, in the absence of definite details, that the disaster to the Cymric occurred off the west coast of Ireland, but whether on the northerly or southerly route cannot be stated.

The fate of the ship is not yet known, although an early message received in London reported that the Cymric was sinking. The crew aboard numbered about 100 men but the steamer carried no passengers.

Is Still Afloat

QUEENSTOWN, (Via London)—The Cymric was torpedoed at four o'clock Monday afternoon. Now it is reported that she is still afloat and is proceeding to an Irish port.

FIRE BOMBS PLOTTERS ARE FOUND GUILTY

NEW YORK, May 8.—The jury which for ten days heard testimony at the trial of Robert Fay, former lieutenant in the German army; Walter Scholz, and Paul Daeche, charged with conspiracy to destroy munitions ships through bomb contrivances returned a verdict of guilty against all the defendants. The jury deliberated on the case for five hours and reaching a verdict asked for clemency in behalf of Daeche, who, according to his own statements and those of Fay and Scholz, was an employee of Fay and knew little of the details of the "fire bomb" plots.

ENTIRE SYSTEM OF TRENCHES IN GERMAN HANDS

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

An entire system of trenches on the northern slope of Hill 304, northwest of Verdun, has been captured by the Germans, according to Berlin and the French in the fighting suffered extraordinarily heavy casualties. In addition forty officers and 1,250 soldiers were taken prisoner.

Paris reports that to the east of the Hill the Germans were driven from a communicating trench which they previously had penetrated, and to the west of the hill a German assault against French positions at Hill No. 287 was put down by the French fire.

A heavy bombardment is in progress against the Avesnot wood and the entire region of Hill 304, while to the east of Verdun and in the Woivre the artillery activity continues vigorously. Around the Thiaumont farm, north of Verdun, a French attack broke down and 300 men were taken prisoners.

The Germans on the Russian front launched an offensive to the south of Blizk against the Russians, but met with no success. Mine fighting and bombardments continue at various points along this line. In Galicia to the northwest of Tarnopol, the Russians captured a mine crater. In the fighting in Asia minor the Russians have compelled the Turks to withdraw from their entire first line trenches in the region of Erzinjan.

Attacks by the Austrians against the Italians in the Marmolada, Fumazzone, and other sectors were repulsed. The bombardment in the Adulmo region continues. Here the Italians have destroyed an Austrian defense work on Col Topete.

The Turkish cruiser Bredia is reported by Petrograd to have been torpedoed in the Crimea. The town is described as an unfortified health station.

Germans Capture Trenches

BERLIN, May 8.—(By wireless to Sayville)—In the recent fighting on the Verdun front, the Germans captured an entire system of trenches on the northern slope of Hill 304.

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NO AGREEMENT IN CONFERENCE ON THE BORDER

Generals Scott and Funston and General Obregon Discuss Mexican Situation But Fail to Reach Any Definite Agreement

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

EL PASO, Tex., May 8.—Today's conference between Generals Scott and Funston and General Obregon, Mexican minister of war, and Juan N. Amador, sub-secretary of foreign affairs ended late this afternoon without an agreement having been reached. It was indicated, however, that it was to the effect an understanding regarding the status of the American troops in Mexico had not been abandoned and that another conference would be held.

Today's meeting took place in General Scott's private car on the American side. When or where the next meeting would be held was not disclosed.

When General Obregon returned to Juarez in his touring car, he was asked:

"Is the conference ended?"

He smiled, shrugged his shoulders and replied:

"It is just beginning."

A. J. McQuatters, president of the Alvarado Mining and Smelting company, was again present at the meeting of the American and Mexican representatives. Neither he nor any of the others would discuss what had taken place.

In El Paso tonight the feeling grew that the situation had taken on added gravity following the bandit raid in the Big Bend district. It was reported on good authority that most of today's conference had to do with the raid and the steps to be taken to disperse bandit groups in northern Coahuila. New demands were presented to the Mexican representatives. It was said, which would include the cooperation of the Mexican and American troops in districts not hitherto touched in the negotiations.

Whatever the reply of the Mexican minister of war it was evident that he wished to gain more time. The conference began at 1:45 p. m. and ended at just an hour and fifteen minutes. Tonight more telegraphic conversations between General Obregon and General Carranza at the provisional capital took place.

The conferees could be seen through the windows of General Scott's private car throughout the meeting. General Obregon shrugged his shoulders now and then and shook his head. General Scott and Funston were determined and at times spoke animatedly.

It was sub-secretary Amador, who, following the conference, announced that no decision had been reached and that another meeting probably would be held. General Obregon got in his machine without comment tonight. Much interest was taken tonight in a report which reached here from Marathon regarding a story told by a minister, name unknown, who reached there from an automobile tour through the district raided last Friday night.

According to the story told by this man, the dead body of one of the bandits was found near Glenn Springs.

No further report came to General Funston here from the raided district in the Big Bend country. The only news of the day was the arrival of two troops of cavalry from Fort Clarke and one from El Paso at Marathon where they started southward on a 95-mile march.

General Funston refused to indicate whether a second expeditionary force is to go into Mexico near Roquillas. He said that circumstances made it impossible for him to speak.

Considerable significance was placed in his reply to a question asked him.

He was asked if a report from Washington that troops were to have already crossed over was true. He replied that he believed they had "not yet" gone over.

This afternoon's conference came at the end of a day of rumors and speculations which reached their apex in the report that a split in relations between the United States and Mexico was about to occur because General Obregon was unable to command the support of various Mexican generals for the tentative agreement.

Another story which went the rounds to the effect that at the Sunday morning in the immigration station, the American conferees had notified the Mexican minister of war that the United States had reached the limit of its patience and insisted on a speedy understanding. According to this story General Obregon was told that the American government would consent to no further concessions and the proposed protocol would have to be signed as drawn up.

The participants in the conference refused absolutely to discuss what

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SENATE PASSES BANKHEAD GOOD ROADS BILL

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The senate today passed without a record vote the Bankhead good roads bill to spend \$35,000,000 in construction of post roads, contingent on an equal expenditure by the states. Appropriation for \$10,000,000 for roads in national forests is included. It differs from the house bill.

HAMPERED BY LACK OF MEN PURSUIT OF VILLISTAS DOES NOT PROCEED BELOW BORDER

Carranza And Advisers In Conference All Of Sunday

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

MEXICO CITY, May 8.—General Carranza and his official advisers were in conference during all of Sunday night and until 2 o'clock Monday morning discussing the campaign against the border raids, which it is believed have been inaugurated to be prosecuted systematically by enemies of the Carranza government, now residing in the United States. Telegrams to the foreign office today said that plots have become known to the secret agents of the Mexican government and that the names of all the leaders have been obtained.

According to these messages San Antonio, Tex., is being used as headquarters for the movement and former prominent members of the convention government are directing it. The avowed intention of these men it is declared, is to cause serious difference between Mexico and the United States. The newspapers this morning print on their first pages a story of the recent border raids and characterized the participants in them as enemies of both nations. The hope is expressed editorially that the American people will see through the schemes and that public opinion will not condemn Mexico wrongly.

HOPE COOPERATION IN THE PURSUIT OF VILLA BANDITS WILL FOLLOW CONFERENCE

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Administration officials are hopeful that effective cooperation between American and Mexican troops to exterminate the bands of Mexican outlaws which have raided Glenn Springs, Texas, last Friday night will follow the conclusion of the conference at El Paso between Generals Scott and Obregon. In the meantime, though, at the war and state departments, it was stated officially that General Funston has full authority to send his troops across the border on any hot trail.

Secretary Baker conferred with President Wilson this evening, but he said later there had been no developments in the situation. He declined to discuss what steps had been taken by General Funston or what recommendations he had made.

Officials would not comment on border advice, saying General Funston has repeatedly urged that his forces be strengthened. The question of calling out a portion of the national guard is not under immediate consideration, however, and as the only other means of adding materially to the border guard would be to employ coast artillery troops as infantry for that purpose, there is nothing to indicate that General Funston's force is to be increased.

Senator Borah issued a statement tonight urging that additional troops be ordered to the border and any man or party in Mexico which sought to embarrass the task of protecting American interests be treated as enemies of the country. "It must be apparent to any one at all familiar with the situation," said the senator, "that Carranza cannot restore order in Mexico; he cannot establish a government and what concerns us most, he cannot protect the border."

The Glenn Springs raid has served to make clear the attitude of the state department regarding Carranza's

note suggesting the withdrawal of the American expedition. It was stated officially today that the agreement suggested by General Carranza in the first exchange of notes for a reciprocal right to cross the border on any recurrence of the Columbus raid, still was assumed to be in force. Only the status of the present expedition is involved, it was said, in the present diplomatic situation and in the Scott-Obregon military discussion at El Paso. The right to pursue outlaws who engaged in subsequent raids was clearly stated in the original proposal from Carranza and if Funston's men go across in pursuing the Glenn Springs raiders, they will be covered by that agreement, regardless of the status of General Pershing's expedition.

Secretary Lansing declined to say what steps were being taken to investigate intimations that the inspiration for the Columbus or the Glenn Springs raid, had come from the American side of the border. To make any announcement, he said, merely would serve to block the investigators.

The Washington government was still without official notification tonight as to Carranza's attitude toward the Scott-Obregon plan. It was assumed that the fact that another conference between the two officers was held today, however, that he had accepted the proposals. A report from General Scott was expected at the conclusion of the conference, although the difference in time made it improbable that the text of the agreement if ratified could be made public before tomorrow afternoon.

Secretary Lansing forwarded representations to Carranza through Special Agent Rogers at Mexico City last night when news of the Glenn Springs raid was confirmed. The de facto government was notified of the

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WILSON EXPRESSES HOPE FOR JOINT EFFORT TO KEEP PEACE

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Hope that at the end of the present war the nations of the world would undertake a joint effort to keep the peace, backed by a common police force, was expressed by President Wilson today in an interview with a committee of the American union against militarism which called to protest against his preparedness program and advise him that they had found a fear of militarism in the country west of the Alleghenies.

The president told his callers that a helpless nation would be negligible in a conference to establish the foundations for peace. He said there was a difference between preparedness and militarism, that the country was in no danger of the latter, and in response to a question, declared that compulsory military training was not contrary to American tradition.

The committee insisted that on account of his office the president must frequently address audiences from the upper classes and that the response he received upon the proposal to increase the military were misleading him to the true sentiment of the country.

The committee was headed by Miss Lillian D. Wald, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Amos R. E. Pinchot, all of New York City; A. A. Berle of Cambridge, Mass., and John A. McSparran, legislative chairman of the National Grange, who presented a memorial

setting forth that while the union did not stand against sane or reasonable preparedness nor for peace at any price, it was convinced that the big army and navy programs were a menace to democracy. The president was informed that these views had been voiced in ten great cities of the middle west, and had met with enthusiastic endorsement.

When the spokesman of the delegation had supplemented their memorial by brief speeches the president replied, and for an hour listened to and answered their questions.

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All Available Troops Are Being Rushed Into Big Bend Country, But These Confine Operations to River Scouting

MISSING TROOPER IS ACCOUNTED FOR

Private Roscoe Tyree and O. G. Compton Arrive At Marathon Aboard Motor Car from Glenn Springs With Sergeant Smyth

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

MARATHON, Tex., May 8.—Private Roscoe Tyree and O. G. Compton arrived here late this afternoon in company with Sergeant Smyth. They were brought here on a motor car from Glenn Springs.

Anxiety had been felt for these two men as Tyree disappeared after the fight between the bandits and the patrol at Glenn Springs and Compton had been reported taken into Mexico by the marauders. It is believed now that the man reported kidnapped with John Demers, from below Boquillas was named Coy.

Two troops of American cavalry swung southward this afternoon into the Big Bend country moving on to Glenn Springs, where three soldiers lost their lives and a little boy was shot to death in the raid by Villista bandits Friday night. The one hundred and more cavalrymen belonged to troops A and B of the Eighth cavalry under the command of Major George T. Langhorne. Two troops of the Fourteenth cavalry commanded by Colonel F. W. Sibley from Fort Clark go forward tomorrow. A strict censorship is enforced to screen the troop movements in the field in the field campaign in whatever form it takes either in the pursuit of the Villista brigades or in the protection of border from further attacks.

Captain Caspar Cole, with twenty-three men of troop A is now scouting the river country where the bandits recrossed the Rio Grande in their flight after the attacks on Glenn Springs and Boquillas. His observations and reports of the bandit movements are to be sent to Major General Funston that a plan of future action may be developed. Many unconfirmed reports are current tonight at Boquillas that bodies of bandits are operating in numbers on the Mexican side.

The number of cavalrymen under present orders to proceed toward the river, indicates that no effort will be made to pursue the bandits into Mexico unless they are observed near the border. In that event a chase into Mexican territory may be attempted that might carry the American forces fifty or more miles into Coahuila. Lack of transportation and properly defended lines of communication preclude any extended pursuit into Mexico and military men here do not think another punitive expedition possible because of the lack of cavalrymen. The last body of Villistas re-crossed the Rio Grande Saturday morning and they are now probably nearly forty miles south of the river.

"It would take a brigade of at least three thousand men to form an expedition into Mexico to effectively cope with the situation," said an army officer here today just before the troops moved toward Glenn Springs. "The four troops of cavalry that are going in can do little more than offer protection to the border and there are no more troops of cavalrymen that we can draw upon."

"There is now I believe, a regiment of cavalry, the Second, at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, but that is the only cavalry available. All other cavalry troops are on duty at other points along the border and in the main expedition in Chihuahua. We simply have not the men for another punitive expedition."

"You can't chase mounted bandits with infantrymen, they can't be used for the purpose. If we see any Villistas near the river, I imagine we will get orders to go after them, but I don't know positively. But I do know we can't go far after them with but four troops of cavalry."

It was learned here today that after the raid on Glenn Springs the bandits split their forces into two bodies, one

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Four More Germans Are Indicted In U. S. Court

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

NEW YORK, May 8.—Carl A. Lueritz, German consul at Baltimore, Md., was indicted by the federal grand jury here today, charged with procuring a false passport for Horst von Der Goltz, confessed spy. Another indictment was handed down charging Wolfe von Igel, former secretary of Captain Franz von Papen, recalled German military attaché, Dr. Walter D. Scheele, already indicted in the alleged "fire bomb" plot, and Gustav Steinberg, alleged aide of Franz von Rintelen, German agent, with conspiring to falsify a ship's manifest in sending a cargo of lubricating oil to Germany.

The indictment against Consul Lueritz charges that he obtained a pas-

port for von Der Goltz, in the name of Bridgman Taylor from the secretary of state on August 24, 1914, and that on October 2 of the same year the passport was used by the Italian consul von Der Goltz sailed for Genoa, Italy on board the Italian liner Duca Dosta.

According to federal officials the new indictment against Wolf von Igel and Dr. Scheele was made possible by the papers seized in the former office of the recalled military attaché, von Papen, at the time of von Igel's arrest. They alleged that papers found among von Igel's effects show that the freight charged for the shipment of oil were paid by von Igel while acting secretary to von Papen.

Villista Bandits Are Active In Guadalajara Region

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

MANZANILLO, Mexico, May 8.—(By Radio to San Diego).—Mexican bandits believed to be followers of Villa have been active near Colima, and in the Guadalajara region, according to stories told by Americans who reached here from the scene of the depredations. Colima, it was stated, was made the object of attacks twice during the last three weeks.

A train on the National railways near Colima was held up and robbed by the bandits, it was said. Thirty Americans, it was learned to-

day, are aboard the Pacific Mail Steamer Newport, which is due here on May 10. It is thought many other American refugees, either here or en route from the interior will take passage for San Francisco on the Newport.

The Cinco Minas and Ampira gold mines and many other large American owned mines are in the Colima districts, said to be harassed by the bandits. Manzanillo is in a normal condition and quiet also was reported from Guaymas, Topolobampo and Mazatlan.